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# The Waynesburg Republican.

JAS. E. SAYERS, FIRMNESS IN THE RIGHT AS GOD GIVES US TO SEE THE RIGHT.—Lincoln. EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. VOL. XI. WAYNESBURG, PENNA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1868. NO. 49.

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## Poetry.

### ONE OF THE CONVENTION SONGS.

The following song and chorus, set to music by Geo. F. Egan, were sung by Chaplain M. C. Chaplain, and Major H. G. Lombard, at the Convention on the announcement of the nomination of Gen. Grant.

We'll rally round the standard we bore  
O'er battle-fields crimson and grey,  
Shouting "hail to the chief" who in freedom's  
heroic war,  
Hath covered that banner with glory.

Then rally again, then rally again,  
With the soldier, the sailor, and farmer,  
And we'll fight it out here, on the old Union  
line,  
No odds if it takes us all summer.

We'll rally again, by the side of the men,  
Who bled for the conflict's fierce strife,  
And they'll find us still true, who were true to  
them then,  
And bade them "good speed" in the battle.

Then rally again, then rally again,  
With the soldier, the sailor, and farmer,  
And we'll fight it out here, on the old Union  
line,  
No odds if it takes us all summer.

We'll rally again, and our motto shall be,  
Whatever the nation that bears us,  
God bless that old banner, "the flag of the  
free,"  
And all who would die with it over us.

Then rally again, then rally again,  
With the soldier, the sailor, and farmer,  
And we'll fight it out here, on the old Union  
line,  
No odds if it takes us all summer.

## Original.

### OUR COMMONS.

MR. EDITOR:—I noticed sometime ago a controversy between you and the head of the Copperhead paper in this place about the occupation of the town commons. The cop patriot grew eloquent in his defence of the poor against the rich, claiming the commons are for the support of the poor of the place etc. Being a temporary sojourner here, I would like to say a few words on the subject.

In the first place, to what use are the commons applied? The "poor man's friend" claimed, I think, that they afford pasture for the stock of those who were too poor to hire it. How much do they furnish in a year? About enough to support two cows and a pig. Any one who will go and look at their condition now, and then say they are of any benefit to the poor certainly has not an over lot of good sense. A few cows that look like the remains of a contraband camp hold dispute with the filthy hogs for the few blades of grass that grow upon it. I have been told, that, in the summer it is beautifully decked with dog fenzel, but that is not of much practical benefit. I learn that in the summer it is also a resort for the stock of an evening when are seen exhibitions that ought to take place somewhere else. Will the editor tell how much benefit the poor derive from this ground in the course of a year? How many pounds of butter could be made from a cow that pastured on it?

The only use to which we have seen it applied, is as a play ground for the boys and young men. This is nice, you say? Let any one who has not been raised in the ranks of the Democratic party, walk across the commons while a game is being played, and his ear will hear such foul language as will make him think that a legion of Five Pointers had arrived. The filthy stream never stops its flow. It is a shame to the town that this is not stopped. Ladies and gentlemen on the way to and from the "little college" must stop their ears or be made to blush. If the parents will not keep their boys away, the officers of the town should do it for them. No persons, young or old, have a right to yell out in filthy language upon the public highway. They have no more right to do it on the commons than in the streets. Besides there is danger of persons who may pass by being hurt.

The commons certainly present a beautiful, not to say picturesque appearance? Banks of clay here and there relieve the tiresome green; ponds of mud and water form miniature lakes in which the swine may wallow and the cattle stand, to give the appearance of inhabitation. A large pile of manure contributes to the beauty and neatness of the whole. (Is this pile for the use of the poor?)

Would it be a benefit to the poor if the commons were accompanied with good tenant houses?

Yours, OBSERVER.

WHAT is the difference between a watchmaker and a jailor? One sells watches and the other watches cells.

## THE WORLD ON GEN. GRANT.

From The World, May 21, 1868.

It was possible for Grant after his failure "to fight out on one line" in the advance of 1864 upon Richmond, to lavish the lives of thousands of American soldiers and to expend thousands of dollars of the nation's treasure upon a new campaign and so finally wear and worry down the strength of the rebellion which had already been mortally wounded by Meade at Gettysburg.

## LEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT.

From The World, April 11, 1868.

Gen. Grant's history should teach us to discriminate better than we Americans are apt to do between glitter and solid work. Our proneness to run after demagogues and spouters may find a wholesome corrective in the study of such a character as his. The qualities by which great things are accomplished are here seen to have no necessary connection with superficial accomplishments. When the mass of men look upon such a character, they may learn a truer respect for themselves and each other; they are taught by it that high qualities and great abilities are consistent with the simplicity of taste, contempt for parade, and plainness of manners with which direct and earnest men have a strong natural sympathy. Ulysses S. Grant, the tanner, Ulysses S. Grant, the unsuccessful applicant for the post of City Surveyor of St. Louis, Ulysses S. Grant, the driver into that city of his two-horse team with a load of wool to sell, had within him every manly quality which will cause the name of Lieutenant-General Grant to live forever in history. His career is a lesson in practical Democracy; it is a quiet satire on the dandyism, the puppyism, and the shallow affectation of our fashionable exquisites as well as upon the swagger of our plausible, glib-tongued demagogues, not by any means that great qualities are inconsistent with cultivated manners and a fluent eloquence, but that such superficial accomplishments are no measures of worth or ability.

## BIographical.

General GRANT was born on the 27th of April, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio. His father was of Scotch descent and, by occupation, a dealer in leather. The son entered the military academy at West Point in his eighteenth year and graduated in 1843, standing twenty-first in rank in a class of thirty-nine members. He served for eleven years in the army, passing through every battle of the Mexican war except two, and held the rank of Captain at the date of his resignation in 1854. Joining his father and a brother, at Galena, Illinois, he engaged in business as a leather dealer until the outbreak of rebellion in 1861. A few days after Sumter was fired upon, he was found drilling a company of volunteers, and, a few days later, led the company to the State capital. An offer of his services to the authorities at Washington not being heeded, he tendered them to Gov. YATES, of his own State, and after a few weeks' service in the organization of the volunteer forces, accepted command of the Twenty-first Regiment, and proceeded with it to Missouri. In August, '61, he was commissioned by the President as Brigadier-General. In September, he took command at Cairo, of the district embracing the conflux of the Ohio, Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi Rivers. He lost no time in seizing Paducah, then threatened by a rebel force, and his success confirmed the wavering loyalty of Kentucky, and brought it over to the Union side. He won his first battle at Belmont, November 7th, where he was conspicuously under fire, having his horse killed under him, and by his personal bravery and military skill received a confidence from his soldiers which has clung to him since on every field. He captured Fort Donelson, February 16th, 1862, and on the 19th was promoted to be Major-General. The campaign and victories of Shiloh, (April 7th), Port Gibson, (May 1st), Jackson, (May 14th), followed in regular succession, and paralyzed the power of rebellion in the Southwest.

His Chattanooga campaign of '63, his promotion to be Lieutenant-General, March 1st, '64, his subsequent direction of the Union armies in all quarters of the rebellion, his personal charge of the operations against Richmond, the firm grasp with which he held Lee and the main power of the Confederacy at bay, and the final culmination of his plans in the success of his great Lieutenants, and the fall of Richmond, the surrender of Lee's army and the grounding of the last rebel musket—all these events are too well remembered by our readers to require more than this brief mention.

The grateful acknowledgments of his country were evidenced in his further promotion to the newly created office of General, and, as the Commander-in-Chief of the Federal armies, during the three years of great civil anxiety and danger which have succeeded, it is not too much to say that the popular confidence in his discretion, vigilance and patriotic devotion to the cause of the Union, have ever been the hope and the consoling assurance of the land. In the many dark hours when official treachery and a disloyal ambition have cast a deep gloom upon patriotic hearts, his presence at the head of our military strength has afforded a cheering assurance of the ultimate safety of the Republic. Not even the anxiety with which the people watched the campaigns of '63, '4 and '5 could exceed the deep intensity of trusting hope with which their eyes have since steadily kept this man in view. They will now charge him with a greater power and higher responsibilities, and he will inaugurate his last and crowning triumph over Official Corruption and Public Unworthiness.

A DEMOCRAT in Meriden, Conn. excited by the election, demolished an opponent thus: "Ye needn't talk to me! I'll bet if you try ten years you can't make me equal to a nigger, no how you can fix it!" The point was visible.

## THE AIM OF MODERN DEMOCRACY.

The peculiar demerit of the so-called Democratic party is that it latterly became a law-defying, law-breaking and revolutionary party. Of course it is in general unquiet, violent and aggressive, disturbing the national tranquility whenever an opportunity is presented, keeping the public mind continually agitated, and retarding our material prosperity to a degree scarcely realized by the people. Even before it broke into open rebellion it had racked the country by continued menace, and when at last it struck with a bloody hand at the national existence it seemed to us almost as desirable relief from the uncertainty and anxiety which had preceded the outbreak.

And if this had party thus exhibited tendencies of a violent and revolutionary character, it was an additional approach that the revolutionary action was always in the wrong direction—not by any means in union with the superior enlightenment of the nineteenth century, but in direct antagonism with liberal and just ideas. Thus did it encourage and buttress human slavery until the foot institution was so swollen with folly and presumption that it assumed to govern the country with an absolute sway, and being emboldened in that design only to a moderate degree essayed to destroy by force of arms the government itself.

Surely we had a right to expect that when the extreme issue was joined, and the armies of the Democracy were defeated in the field to which they had invited our loyal soldiers, the mischievous and fatal controversy might be considered ended, and that all men might harmonize in cultivating the arts of peace, and developing the resources of this noble country. But, contrary to this reasonable expectation, we find rebellion again endeavoring to raise its snaky head, and its northern allies once more appealing to the bad passions and violent impulses of the more reckless among its partisans. As if the combative propensities and hostile temper of Andrew Johnson were not of themselves sufficient to give us abundant trouble, we see Democrats whose position as editors or legislators should hold them back from any further involvement to treasonable action, advising this man of violence to appeal at once to the sword, and forcibly revolutionize the government by expelling Congress from the halls of legislation; or, to adopt the deliberate words of Judge Woodward, not utter in the heat and hurry of current debate, but deliberately written down for express publication, to use the army and navy to "make removal of impeachment and impeachers."

By no means is this impudent utterance of a man who by this time ought to be a statesman instead of a partisan an exceptional case, as all our readers are well aware. Democratic editors and speakers continually indulge in the menace, and to the extent of their ability prepare the way for future trouble. They openly advocate nullification of the laws by the President whenever he chooses to assume that those are unconstitutional; and as every other executive officer who has sworn to support the Constitution might with equal show of right refuse to enforce the laws, it is needless to portray the confusion and anarchy which must inevitably follow. Vainly do the anarchists plead that former Presidents have also nullified legal statutes. It was a grievous departure from duty to have done so, and by no means exempts their successors who venture to tread in the same perilous path.

When we note these exhortations to renewed rebellion, and remember that Johnson himself officially declared that he was only dissatisfied with nullifying the Congressional reconstruction laws by fears of another civil war (meaning thereby a fear that he could not reckon upon our loyal soldiers to support his revolutionary designs,) we may calculate more accurately the dangers from which we have but narrowly escaped, and the absolute necessity now existing to keep the nullifying party out of power. That party still retains its baleful principle of State sovereignty and the right of secession. They are so imbued with ideas inimical to the right of man, that they would readily endorse the President with absolute power if only he would aid them in frustrating the extension of universal suffrage. They continually urge the present incumbent to that high office to strike a blow for absolute despotism, and thus they keep the country in constant apprehension of widespread convulsion. Most truly and emphatically may we declare that this modern Democracy, which believes the name, & the fearful Pandora's box whence issue more than a moiety of the ills which afflict the country.—North American.

## GEN. GRANT AND SCHUYLER COLFAX RE-ANNOUNCED—SPEECHES BY THEM.

WASHINGTON, May 22, '68.—General Grant was serenaded this evening. After the band played "Hail to the Chief," calls were made for Grant, when he appeared at the door of his residence and was greeted with prolonged cheers.

Representative Boutwell, of Massachusetts, who was standing at his side, addressed him in terms expressive of gratification in his unanimous nomination by the Chicago Convention.

Gen. Grant said:

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Three cheers were then given for General Grant. Hundreds of the crowd then entered the house and congratulated the General.

## COLFAX NEXT HONORED.

The procession then moved to the residence of Speaker Colfax. Calls having been made for him, he appeared at the door of his residence in company with Representative Pike, of Maine, who in a few remarks introduced Mr. Colfax. The latter said: "My friends, I thank you with all the emotions of a grateful heart for this flattering manifestation of your confidence and regard. I congratulate you on the auspicious opening of the eventful campaign on which we are entering. In the Chicago Convention, representing the entire continental area of the Republic, every State, every Territory, every district and delegation from ocean to ocean declared that their first and only choice for President was Ulysses S. Grant. [Great applause.] Brave and yet unassuming; reticent and yet when necessary firm as the eternal hills, [applause] with every thought and hope and aspiration for his country; with modesty only equalled by his merits, it is not extravagant for me to say that he is to-day the man of all other men in the land "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." [Cheers and great applause.] His name is the very synonym of victory and he will lead the Union hosts to triumph at the polls as he led the Union armies to triumph in the field. But greater even than the conqueror of Vicksburg and the destroyer of the rebellion, is the glorious inspiration of our noble principles, animated by the sublime truths of the Declaration of Independence. Our banner bears an inscription more magnetic than the names of its standard bearers, which the whole world can see as it floats to the breeze. "Liberty and loyalty, justice and public safety." Defying all prejudices we are for uplifting the lowly and protecting the oppressed. [Applause.] History records to the immortal honor of our organization that it saved the nation and emancipated a race. We struck the fetters from the limbs of the slave and lifted millions into the glorious sunlight of liberty; we placed the emancipated slave on his feet as a man and put into his right hand the ballot to protect his manhood and his rights. We staked our political existence on the reconstruction of the revolted States on the sure and eternal corner stone of loyalty, and we shall triumph. I know there is no holiday contest before us, but with energy and zeal, with principles that humanity will approve, and that I believe God will bless, we shall go through the contest conquering and to conquer, and on the fourth day of March next the people's champion will be born by the people's votes of yonder White House, that I regret to say is now dishonored by its unworthy occupant. Then with peace and confidence we may expect our beloved country to enter upon a career of prosperity which shall eclipse the most brilliant annals of our past. I bid you God speed in this work. And now, good night.

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GENERAL: You will take charge of the War Department and books and papers, archives and public property belonging to the army, subject to the disposal and direction of the President. [Signed]

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SIR: The resolution of the Senate of the United States of the 21st of February, last, declaring that the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office *ad interim*, having this day failed to be supported by two-thirds of the Senators present voting on the articles of impeachment prepared against you by the House of Representatives, I have relinquished charge of the War Department, and have left the same and the books, archives, and papers, and property heretofore in my custody as the Secretary of War, in care of Brevet Major General Townsend, the senior Assistant Adjutant General, subject to your direction. [Signed]

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The Democratic nomination talk has recently received new impetus. The Indiana Copperhead, D. W. Voorhees, is openly advocating Mr. Chase's nomination. He is at work industriously pushing the matter. Within a day or two the draft of a proposed Democratic platform has been submitted to both Chase and Andy Johnson, and received approval by both; the former making a few verbal alterations. It indulges in some generalities about slavery as no longer a living issue, and in a vague sort of way indorses the Wade Hampton pretense of equal franchise, based on education and property for all newly made citizens. The rest of the draft denounces the reconstruction policy of Congress, leans strongly against protection, denounces high taxation, and demands universal amnesty.

It is said that by depositing small bundles of wild pepper in the holes or places infested by rats, it will drive them away.

## THE NOMINEE FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

The nominee for the Vice Presidency was born March 23rd, 1823, in the city of New York, the only son of an epiflowed mother. He came of an old revolutionary stock, his grand-father, General William Colfax, having been the commanding officer of Washington's life-guard through the war. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and after three years service as a clerk in a store, removed, with his mother, to St. Joseph county, Indiana. For four years longer he was again a clerk; in his eighteenth year he was appointed deputy to the county Auditor and removed to South Bend. Commencing to write for the local press, in 1845 he became editor and proprietor of the *Register*, a South Bend journal, which soon became prosperous under his able management. Always a Whig, he became naturally a Republican. In 1851 he was nominated for Congress, but was beaten by a small majority. In 1855 he was re-nominated, on the anti-Nebraska issue, and elected by two thousand majority, and assisted to procure the election of Banks to the Speakership after a memorable contest of sixty days. His speech on the Kansas question at that session was considered of such ability that half a million copies were circulated in the canvass of that year. From that date to the present time, he has been successfully elected by large majorities. He was the loved and trusted friend of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, as he has ever enjoyed the confidence and admiration of the Republican party. In 1863 he was first chosen to the Speakership, and has since retained that position, acquiring a high reputation as a prompt and shrewd chairman and a skillful parliamentarian. Since that time, as before, he has been most favorably known to his countrymen, and has secured the most implicit confidence of the Republican party.

When he shall be Vice President, no Chief Magistrate will be assassinated to secure the elevation of a traitor to the Executive chair. That temptation will never make SCHUYLER COLFAX its tool. His legislative experience has admirably qualified him to preside over the Senate, while his political friends, the masses of his loyal countrymen, will never find their approbation undeserved or their confidence betrayed in whatever station he may be called to fill.

## WE WOULD LIKE TO SEE MR. JUSTICE CHASE.

No matter what Mr. Justice Chase announces, thirty-five Senators out of fifty-four have pronounced President Johnson guilty. Poll the nation and seven out of every ten say Amen to that verdict. A federal rule of the Constitution—requiring a two-thirds vote—may save his office; but the judgment of the nation is recorded against him as a criminal. Thus far he leaves the tribunal set to try him, free from any punishment but infamy. The only difference between this and conviction is that, convicted, he would have gone forth bearing his disgrace alone. By this, which men call acquittal, he drags half a dozen Senators down with him to infamy. Liberty knows nothing but victories. Our whole success for thirty years past has been fed by just such defeats as this. The annexation of Texas, the compromise of 1850, Kansas trampled in blood, Bull Run, the second election of Lincoln, his murder; all these seeming defeats were victories in disguise. The traitors who plotted these "successes," were the only men who died by them. Polk, Sevard, Pierce, Webster, Clay, and their fellow-conspirators, all died by their own hands.

In the light of such history we should read this hour. Men who walked then with proud scorn, now hang their heads in the pity or contempt of the world, and are objects of the special hate of the parties they led to ruin. Poor Pierce and Buchanan stood as vainglorious and flattered, vaunting their "consciousness" as loudly in days gone by, as Trumbull and Fessenden do to-day. One may fancy those half-forgotten wretches, rising up from their living tombs at Lancaster and Concord, to cry out to these fresh comrades, "Are ye to become like unto us?"—while Marshfield and Ashland, scorning such fellowship, proudly claim that if they fell, they at least fell before temptations of a more decent level.

We care comparatively little for the results of this acquittal at the North: It only intensifies a little the atonement we deservedly pay for our long complicity with the slave power. A little more business prostration, a little more suffering by the laboring classes; and we have all richly deserved a hundred times as much. But when we think of the unsheltered heads of Southern loyalists, white and black; when we think of this Pacha of Assassins again let loose; of Andersonville reopened; then, putting Fessenden and Trumbull's name side by side with the infamous ones of Lee and Davis and handing them down, blood-stained, to the leading of history, we cannot but remember that those arch fiends of Mississippi and Virginia were angered to that horrible revenge by the defeat of a great revolution which they had nursed for years. But these, their mean allies from Maine and Illinois, steep the South in the murder, from motives which make even treason additionally contemptible. We beg pardon even of Lee and Davis for associating such despicable crime with theirs.

## WE NEVER SUPPOSED FESSENDEN WOULD VOTE FOR IMPEACHMENT.

His associates long ago charged him with such shameless and grossly nepotism as shocked even the corruption of Washington; prostituting his high place to crowd hungry kinsmen into office. Whether this be true or not, we have no means of knowing. But the Senator whose character was such that his comrades could even so suspect him would, of course, be wholly unable to stand the pressure of an hour like this. Such a man's speeches are the last source we should resort to for a measure of his motives. We will read his argument the moment any man will show us the slightest reason for supposing that it had the least influence on his opinion.

## ADVICE GRATIS.—In preaching be short and lively.

Load up before you enter the sacred desk; announce your text, when the time comes, with distinctness, and dash right into the discussion. Fire at point blank range. Keep your eyes on the drowsy hearer until he becomes wide awake. Hold the children and those restless young folks under good command. Give a portion to the aged ones, who try so hard to catch every syllable you utter, and, under some modern pulpit orators, lose about half. Stir all the people! Shake off dull sloth, in manner and tone. Be in earnest—tremendously in earnest! Time is passing; eternity is near; judgment is at the door! Make an impression, if you can, inside of thirty minutes; if not, ask God to give His blessing and—close.

## REV. ALBERT BARNES IS SUFFERING FROM A RENEWED AND SERIOUS DIFFICULTY IN HIS EYES.

He has been obliged to write with the aid of a machine, such as was used by Mr. Prescott. His blindness is not yet total; but there are alarming indications, increasing rather than diminishing, that he may yet become, like many other literary laborers—a blind old man.

## TO DRIVE WEEVILS AWAY, SPRINKLE SALT ON THE TIMBERS AND ABOUT THE MOVS AND GRANARIES.

EVERY man should paddle his own canoe. The great difficulty is to get the canoe.

## WENDELL PHILLIPS ON IMPEACHMENT.

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It is said that by depositing small bundles of wild pepper in the holes or places infested by rats, it will drive them away.

## THE NOMINEE FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

The nominee for the Vice Presidency was born March 23rd, 1823, in the city of New York, the only son of an epiflowed mother. He came of an old revolutionary stock, his grand-father, General William Colfax, having been the commanding officer of Washington's life-guard through the war. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and after three years service as a clerk in a store, removed, with his mother, to St. Joseph county, Indiana. For four years longer he was again a clerk; in his eighteenth year he was appointed deputy to the county Auditor and removed to South Bend. Commencing to write for the local press, in 1845 he became editor and proprietor of the *Register*, a South Bend journal, which soon became prosperous under his able management. Always a Whig, he became naturally a Republican. In 1851 he was nominated for Congress, but was beaten by a small majority. In 1855 he was re-nominated, on the anti-Nebraska issue, and elected by two thousand majority, and assisted to procure the election of Banks to the Speakership after a memorable contest of sixty days. His speech on the Kansas question at that session was considered of such ability that half a million copies were circulated in the canvass of that year. From that date to the present time, he has been successfully elected by large majorities. He was the loved and trusted friend of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, as he has ever enjoyed the confidence and admiration of the Republican party. In 1863 he was first chosen to the Speakership, and has since retained that position, acquiring a high reputation as a prompt and shrewd chairman and a skillful parliamentarian. Since that time, as before, he has been most favorably known to his countrymen, and has secured the most implicit confidence of the Republican party.

When he shall be Vice President, no Chief Magistrate will be assassinated to secure the elevation of a traitor to the Executive chair. That temptation will never make SCHUYLER COLFAX its tool. His legislative experience has admirably qualified him to preside over the Senate, while his political friends, the masses of his loyal countrymen, will never find their approbation undeserved or their confidence betrayed in whatever station he may be called to fill.

## WE WOULD LIKE TO SEE MR. JUSTICE CHASE.

No matter what Mr. Justice Chase announces, thirty-five Senators out of fifty-four have pronounced President Johnson guilty. Poll the nation and seven out of every ten say Amen to that verdict. A federal rule of the Constitution—requiring a two-thirds vote—may save his office; but the judgment of the nation is recorded against him as a criminal. Thus far he leaves the tribunal set to try him, free from any punishment but infamy. The only difference between this and conviction is that, convicted, he would have gone forth bearing his disgrace alone. By this, which men call acquittal, he drags half a dozen Senators down with him to infamy. Liberty knows nothing but victories. Our whole success for thirty years past has been fed by just such defeats as this. The annexation of Texas, the compromise of 1850, Kansas trampled in blood, Bull Run, the second election of Lincoln, his murder; all these seeming defeats were victories in disguise. The traitors who plotted these "successes," were the only men who died by them. Polk, Sevard, Pierce, Webster, Clay, and their fellow-conspirators, all died by their own hands.

In the light of such history we should read this hour. Men who walked then with proud scorn, now hang their heads in the pity or contempt of the world, and are objects of the special hate of the parties they led to ruin. Poor Pierce and Buchanan stood as vainglorious and flattered, vaunting their "consciousness" as loudly in days gone by, as Trumbull and Fessenden do to-day. One may fancy those half-forgotten wretches, rising up from their living tombs at Lancaster and Concord, to cry out to these fresh comrades, "Are ye to become like unto us?"—while Marshfield and Ashland, scorning such fellowship, proudly claim that if they fell, they at least fell before temptations of a more decent level.

We care comparatively little for the results of this acquittal at the North: It only intensifies a little the atonement we deservedly pay for our long complicity with the slave power. A little more business prostration, a little more suffering by the laboring classes; and we have all richly deserved a hundred times as much. But when we think of the unsheltered heads of Southern loyalists, white and black; when we think of this Pacha of Assassins again let loose; of Andersonville reopened; then, putting Fessenden and Trumbull's name side by side with the infamous ones of Lee and Davis and handing them down, blood-stained, to the leading of history, we cannot but remember that those arch fiends of Mississippi and Virginia were angered to that horrible revenge by the defeat of a great revolution which they had nursed for years. But these, their mean allies from Maine and Illinois, steep the South in the murder, from motives which make even treason additionally contemptible. We beg pardon even of Lee and Davis for associating such despicable crime with theirs.

## WE NEVER SUPPOSED FESSENDEN WOULD VOTE FOR IMPEACHMENT.

His associates long ago charged him with such shameless and grossly nepotism as shocked even the corruption of Washington; prostituting his high place to crowd hungry kinsmen into office. Whether this be true or not, we have no means of knowing. But the Senator whose character was such that his comrades could even so suspect him would, of course, be wholly unable to stand the pressure of an hour like this. Such a man's speeches are the last source we should resort to for a measure of his motives. We will read his argument the moment any man will show us the slightest reason for supposing that it had the least influence on his opinion.

## ADVICE GRATIS.—In preaching be short and lively.

Load up before you enter the sacred desk; announce your text, when the time comes, with distinctness, and dash right into the discussion. Fire at point blank range. Keep your eyes on the drowsy hearer until he becomes wide awake. Hold the children and those restless young folks under good command. Give a portion to the aged ones, who try so hard to catch every syllable you utter, and, under some modern pulpit orators, lose about half. Stir all the people! Shake off dull sloth, in manner and tone. Be in earnest—tremendously in earnest! Time is passing; eternity is near; judgment is at the door! Make an impression, if you can, inside of thirty minutes; if not, ask God to give His blessing and—close.

## REV. ALBERT BARNES IS SUFFERING FROM A RENEWED AND SERIOUS DIFFICULTY IN HIS EYES.

He has been obliged to write with the aid of a machine, such as was used by Mr. Prescott. His blindness is not yet total; but there are alarming indications, increasing rather than diminishing, that he may yet become, like many other literary laborers—a blind old man.

## TO DRIVE WEEVILS AWAY, SPRINKLE SALT ON THE TIMBERS AND ABOUT THE MOVS AND GRANARIES.

EVERY man should paddle his own canoe. The great difficulty is to get the canoe.